

## TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

**SA 2108.** Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. INHOFF) proposed an amendment to the resolution S. Res. 195, recognizing the 50th anniversary of the McClellan-Kerr Arkansas River Navigation System; as follows:

In the preamble, strike the 18th whereas clause and insert “Whereas modernization of the MKARNS will empower future economic development, promote freight mobility, and expand agricultural exports and the movement of iron and steel products, while relieving congestion on our roads and bridges;”.

**SA 2109.** Mr. SCHUMER (for Mrs. FEINSTEIN) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 711, to amend the West Los Angeles Leasing Act of 2016 to authorize the use of certain funds received pursuant to leases entered into under such Act, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

**SEC. 5. INCLUSION OF ASSESSMENT OF REVENUE EXPENDITURES AND DIRECT BENEFITS TO VETERANS IN ANNUAL REPORT.**

Section 2(j)(2) of the West Los Angeles Leasing Act of 2016 (Public Law 114-226; 130 Stat. 929) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking “; and” and inserting a semicolon;

(2) by redesignating subparagraph (B) as subparagraph (C); and

(3) by inserting after subparagraph (A) the following new subparagraph (B):

“(B) an assessment of—  
“(i) the manner in which such revenue is expended; and  
“(ii) the direct benefits such expenditures provide to veterans; and”.

**ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 2021, THROUGH MONDAY, JUNE 7, 2021**

Mr. SCHUMER. Now, Madam President, finally, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate adjourns today, it stand adjourned to then convene for pro forma sessions only, with no business being conducted, on the following dates and times, and that following each pro forma session, the Senate adjourn until the next pro forma session: Tuesday, June 1, at 11:30 a.m. and Thursday, June 3, at 11 a.m.

Madam President, I further ask that when the Senate adjourns on Thursday, June 3, it next convene at 3 p.m. on Monday, June 7; further, that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and morning business be closed; further, that upon the conclusion of morning business, the Senate proceed to executive session to resume consideration of the Neals nomination as provided under the previous order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

**ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT**

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come be-

fore the Senate, I ask that it stand adjourned under the provisions of S. Res. 258 as a further mark of respect to the late John Warner, former Senator from Virginia, following the remarks of Senator CANTWELL.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

**ENDLESS FRONTIER ACT**

Ms. CANTWELL. Madam President, I wanted to come to the floor and talk about one aspect of the U.S. Innovation and Competition Act that we haven't had time to fully address out here on the floor, although we had some discussion during the amendment process, and that is that the underlying bill in S. 1260 also reauthorizes NASA and puts support in for the Artemis Program.

On October 5, 1957, our Nation's relationship with space changed forever with the launch of the Soviet satellite Sputnik 1. With a rival power's satellite flying overhead, the geostrategic importance of outer space was undeniable, and within a year, the Nation had two new science agencies: the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, or DARPA, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, or NASA.

That launch ignited the American competitive spirit and inspired the Nation to rapidly develop its space capabilities.

Only 12 years later, from that moment, an American was the first man to set foot on the Moon, and the race to the Moon set the stage for the vibrant, commercial space economy we have today. We like the fact that Seattle and the region is now called the “Silicon Valley of Space.” I know there are many aspects to our country where space is a key industry, whether that is in Florida, Alabama, Texas, or other Southern States we know, but in the innovation and in the next phases of innovation, a lot is happening in the nexus between software and space in the Pacific Northwest.

So we are here again for a great competition about the future of space. We must again make the strategic investments needed to win. Space is even more geostrategically important today than it was in 1957. There are more countries in the space race, and our competition is more advanced. New NASA Administrator, our former colleague, Senator Bill Nelson, testified before the House Appropriations Committee last week about China's advanced space missions. The United States landed the Perseverance rover on Mars earlier this year and, shortly after, China landed their own rover on Mars.

As Administrator Nelson told the committee, “they're going to be landing humans on the Moon. That should tell us something about our need to get off our duff”—spoken like our colleague, as we knew him, blunt and to the point.

I personally believe in the power of competition to spur innovation and to

push our Nation to get more serious about making investments in space that will also catalyze economic growth. I do believe we should rise to the occasion.

That is why we are trying to be very specific in an innovation and competition bill about what it is going to take to fund the Artemis Program. That means recommitting to the ambitious human space exploration goals like returning Americans to the Moon and sending our astronauts to Mars in partnership with commercial and international partners. These are the candidates here for that Artemis mission. They are like our new colleague, Commander Kelly, who are preparing—and it takes years to prepare—for this mission. I want to give them the certainty that we are going to make the right investments.

That means taking a hard look at whether we are doing enough to protect the intellectual property essential to our leadership in space. We should make sure that where the entrepreneurs for these are concerned, our IP and intellectual property won't be stolen by other countries and, of course, it means providing NASA for the needs that they have to carry out the human exploration, science, and space technology missions.

We can't afford to lose momentum within the Artemis Program. The Chinese, as I mentioned, are making rapid progress on a heavy-lift rocket with its ambitious exploration missions. We, too, I believe, should be doing all we can to understand and harness the power of this market and to make sure that Congress does its proper oversight role.

I recognize that my colleagues and I may have a disagreement about the role of the commercial sector in space. It has been a long time since Congress made this decision, but I certainly respect my colleagues' ability and interest in disputing here.

Commercial programs can deliver lower prices and allow industry to bring about innovation and also help catalyze other ideas. That is why it has been NASA policy, since 1980, to encourage the fullest commercial use of space. That is when we really took off on this concept.

I do understand that some probably have an idea that NASA should still control all of this IP and be in a position of funding all of this ourselves, but I think our policy to move toward the commercialization of space has given us some benefits.

A bill focused on competition and research and development cannot leave NASA out of the conversation. That is why Ranking Member WICKER and I did bipartisan legislation to authorize NASA in the Endless Frontier Act as it came out of committee.

The exploration and science work NASA carries out is important in and of itself, but their capacity to spin off additional inventions and other benefits to us also return investment.